

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace paragraph beginning on page 22, line 20 with the following amended paragraph.

In addition, a condensate outlet 7 is provided at the pre-mix chamber whose position - depending upon the installation position of burner 1, is established in downward direction, so that the condensate is able to run off. The pre-mix chamber 5 can, furthermore, contain, depending upon need, static mixing elements ~~10~~ elements 10, as they can be seen in detail in Fig. 1a, as segment of Fig. 1.

Please replace paragraph beginning on page 23, line 11 with the following amended paragraph.

Another grate 13 between the Zones A and C prevents that small filling bodies of Zone A are blown into the intermediate spaces of the filling bodies of Zone C. Grate 14, which can likewise be seen in Fig. 1, separates the pre-mix chamber 5 from Zone A. In the combustion chamber wall of pore burner 1 and the ~~isolation~~ insulation 9, a continuous opening 15 is provided for measuring the temperature and an opening 16 in order to ignite the mixture. In order to lower the flame temperature to less than maximum temperature, at which temperature the spheres will not melt, an additional gas is supplied to the pre-mix chamber, such as water vapor, exhaust gas from the combustion or another type of gas.

Please replace paragraph beginning on page 25, line 3 with the following amended paragraph.

The cooling water enters at the stub 18 into the casing space 19 of the steel casing 17 and leaves same again through a stub 20. The pore burner represented in Fig. 4 is equipped with ceramic fill body rings 3" (to demonstrate another design relative to Zone ~~[[5]]~~ C) - said rings present a cylindrical shape with inner structures. By means of such structures, the surface is raised, mainly relative to the example of Fig. 1.